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The Grand Forks Sun

and

Kettle Valley Orchardist

FOURTEENTH YEAR—No 35 GRAND FORKS, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1915 $1.00 PER YEAR

EXPERIENCES ON THE BATTLEFIELD

C. B. Peterson, of the Pacific hotel, has received the following interesting letter from Jess Brewer, the Great Northern fireman who left Grand Forks for the front with the second contingent:

Dear Charlie—I am just going to write you a few lines, now that I am able to do so. I guess you will be glad to hear from me. I have not written lately to any one because I have been pretty sick. I am in a hospital now and have been here for two weeks. I got wounded a little over two weeks—on May 20—and nearly got one side of my head blown off. I have a wound on my head and neck, and a bad one between my right eye and ear; also a piece of shrapnel in my throat—it went in near my ear and went through into my throat, and stayed there until yesterday, when they put me under the X rays and found out that I had the piece of shrapel in my throat, and also a fractured jaw, and I went under an operation and they took out that piece of shrapnel, about an inch long and half an inch wide, with edges on it like a knife. It gave me an awful lot of pain, but am better now that is is out.

Well, Charlie, I would like to tell you some of the horrors of this war, but I don't feel like it now. But you people do not have the faintest idea of what this war is like. In fact, it is not war at all. It is just murder. You hear out there at the front, every day, a Tommy saying, "Well, you see that German out there in the tree—that sniper. Well, I'm going kill him." And that is the way it goes right along. If we catch a German in a house or in a trench we just stick our bayonet through him. But those Prussians are big fellows—nearly as big again as an ordinary English Tommy—but Tommy gets the best of them in a scrap with the bayonet. It takes a little nerve to make a charge across an open field in the face of a bunch of machine guns and rifles and artillery driving shells and shrapnel into you, but a man soon gets used to it. He is nervous at first, but soon begins to grind ois teeth and go after them. The allies can beat the Germans every time, but they lose heavily sometimes. But the reason that the allies are not pushing forward very fast is that they have a hard job in front of them. You know the Germans have been over that ground before, and they have got the range of every trench that they had been in. Now the allies are slowly but surely driving them back, though, but it is hard work, because the Germans use that "gas" every time they get a chance. It's a wonder the French don't use that "turpinite"; but they say it is too deadly and spoils the land and everything it touches. They used it once on the Germans, and after it was over they went and found the enemy in all positions, just paralyzed—some standing up and some just on the point of firing their rifles, and gazing at you as if they were alive.

But I must close now. Hoping all are well, and giving my best respects to Mrs. Peterson and the children; I remain, your truly,

JESS BREWER,

5th Northern General Hospital, Ward K 1. 15th Canadian Reg, No. 77700, Leicester, England.

June 2, 1915.

Von Hindenburg Capturing "Warsaw!"

In a Bayonet Charge

"I believe I have described my feelings in a previous letter as to a bayonet charge," writes a B. C. volunteer to his home paper. "Before you actually make the charge your nerves all get on edge, and when you are worked up to a very high pitch verging on madness, you lose sight of everything but the object in view—the enemy. But when I had plunged my bayonet into the first German I came upon, I felt sick and dizzy for a moment, but that soon passed away, because others were coming on and I had to look after my own skin, and again I lost sight of everything and became possessed of the lust to kill. From beginning to end, the first charge I was in lasted only fifteen minutes, and then, what a change! When the reaction set in I was trembling like a jelly fish; you can not imagine what it is like; you practically go crazy and don't know what is taking place, only you know you have to either kill or be killed."

Cutworms

Farmers, market gardeners and others who cultivate the soil will be pleased to learn that the entomological branch of the Dominion department of agriculture has issued a 31-page bulletin on "Cutworms and Their Control," prepared by Arthur Gibson, chief assistant entomologist. In the introduction it is stated that cutworms as a class rank in importance with such well known pests as the San Jose scale, the codling moth and the Hessian fly, all of which are among our most destructive insect enemies. There are certainly few insects which, year after year, inflict such widespread damage as the various caterpillars known commonly as cutworms. The annual loss occasioned by these insects in Canada amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the bulletin the methods of controlling cutworms are discuesed fully. Under "Preventive Measures" the value of clean cultivation is referred to, as well as the placing of bands of tin or paper around plants which are set out. "Remedial Measures" include descriptions of various poisoned baits to destroy the cutworms, ditrections for the making of the proper furrows or ditches to prevent the advance of armies of cutworms, etc. Fifteen common kinds of cutworms are described in popular detail and much information given on the habits and life-history of the various species.

The bulletin is fully illustrated the figures being clear and well chosen. Altogether there are 20 illustrations of cutworms, cutworm moths, injury to plants, etc. Copies of this new publication may be had free of charge on application to the chief of the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa. Enquiries regarding these insects or other kinds which are found to be injuring crops, should be addressed to the entomologist, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

Game Protective Association

The annual meeting of the Grand Forks Fish and Game Protective association was held in the board of trade rooms last Friday night. There was a good attendance, many members from Cascade being present. The treasurer submitted his report, and President Niles read a report of the work done by the association during the past year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. H. Niles; vice-president, Mr. Monk, Cascade; secretary, Leo Mader; treasurer, E. E. Gibson; executive committee, Frank Hutton, and J. A. Bertois of Cascade.

The association decided to recommend to the fishery department that the close season for black bass in Christina lake be from April 15 to July 1, and that the catch allowed be 20 pounds or seven fish per man per day.

The president stated that he had received information from the chief fishery inspector that a large quantity of trout fry would be planted again in the waters of the Boundary district this year,

NEWS OF THE CITY

Mrs. James West has received a letter from headquarters of the Overseas club, London, acknowledging receipt of the money which she recently collected in this city for the club's fund for tobacco for the soldiers at the front. The fund has now reached £30,000, and it will be kept open during the continuance of the war. Every penny subscribed goes to provide tobacco at the front, and the entire cost of organizing, clerical staff, etc., is borne by the Overseas club. The letter adds that the subscribers to the money collected in this city will soon commence to receive post cards from the trenches.

J. P. C. Atwood has been appointed to a provisional lieutenancy in Strathcona's Horse, of Winnipeg, and he left for that city on Tuesday to assume the duties of position. Mr. Atwood has had a couple of years' training in an eastern Canada military college.

W. T. Cook, teller at the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and H. C. Jones, who occupies a similar position at the Royal bank, will leave for Vernon tomorrow to join the 54th battalion.

TALKED ABOUT WEEDS AND DEEDS

Mayor Gaw and Ald. Bickerton, Bonthron, Donaldson, Manly and McCallum were present at the regular meeting of the city council on Monday night. The session was short, and not a great deal of business was transacted.

A communication from J. M. Collins, city clerk of North Vancouver, asked the Grand Forks council to endorse a resolution adopted by the North Vancouver municipality requesting the provincial government to pass an act or order in council exempting soldiers' property from the operation of municipal tax sales. The request was complied with.

Ald. Manly reported that the finance committee had incurred expenses amounting to $8 in moving the family of a city charge to Christina lake, where she had secured employment. The action was ratified by the council.

The chairman of the board of works reported that the city team was employed on street grading; that the shade trees along the streets were being shorn of their lower branches, and the street sprinkling contract had been let to Scott Bros. at 65c per hour.

The chairman of the health and relief committee urged the council to adopt stringent measures in regard to the eradication of the noxious weeds in the city. From present indications, he said, he ventured to say that not one-eighth of the weeds would be cut by the 1st of the month.

The chairman of the cemetery committee reported progress in the matter of refencing the burial grounds.

Mayor Gaw reported that he had had a conference with J. J. Warren, president of the Kettle Valley line, Monday noon, and that Mr. Warren had made a request for a deed to Third street, from Bridge street to Winnipeg avenue. It was the opinion of the mayor that the council did not have the right to give away a public street. The subject was discussed at conriderable length, the aldermen agreeing with the views expressed by the mayor. On motion of Ald. Manly and Bickerton, the clerk was instructed to inform Mr. Warren that the council would require more time in which to investigate the legal phase of the transference of the thoroughfare.

The board of works was authorized to employ men to cut the noxsous weeds on the streets and on vacant lots. The expense of cutting the weeds on vacant lots will be charged against the property.

Alderman Manly gave notice that at the next meeting of the council he would ask leave to introduce a mayor's remuneration bylaw, and also an aldermen's indemnity bylaw.

This advertisement recently appeared in a western paper: "Wanted—A man to undertake the sale of a new patent medicine. The advertiser guarantees that it will be profitable to the undertaker."

Strange chickens often roost in a family tree.

CHEW "GOOD LUCK" TOBACCO

A GOOD CHEW IN A CLEAN WRAPPER. - - 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Little Grain is Left Over

Quantity of 1914 Wheat in the Hands of Farmers This Spring Was Small

A press bulletin issued by the census and statistics office, gives the results of the usual annual inquiry as to the stocks of grain and other crops remaining in the hands of farmers on March 31st, and the proportion of the crops harvested in the previous year which turned out to be of merchantable quality. The returns received from crop-reporting correspondents show that of the total estimated yield of wheat in 1914, 12½ per cent., or 20,247,000 bushels remained in farmers' hands at the end of March. At the rate of 1¾ bushels per acre this quantity should allow of the sowing this spring of about 11,570,000 acres, or 1,522,000 acres more than were sown in the spring of 1914, independently of quantities of wheat stored in elevators which may be returned to farmers for seeding purposes. The quantity of wheat remaining this year in the hands of farmers, is, however, smaller than in any previous year on record, the light crop and the high price being together responsible for this result. In 1914 the quantity of wheat estimated to be in farmers' hands at March 31st was 38,353,000 bushels, or 16½ per cent. of the large harvest of 1913; in 1913 at March 31 the proportion was 22 per cent. or 50,234,000 bushels and at March 31st, 1912, it was 27 per cent. or 68,188,000 bushels.

Of the remaining grain crops the proportions of the previous year's production estimated to be in farmers' hands on March 31st are also smaller than in any former year on record. Oats show a balance of 85,843,000 bushels, or 27 per cent.; barley, 7,430,000 bushels, or 20½ per cent.; rye, 343,7000 bushels, or 17 per cent.; buckwheat, 1,792,500 bushels or 24 per cent.; corn for husking, 2,928,000 bushels, or 21 per cent., and flaxseed 740,700 bushels, or 10 per cent. If potatoes which gave the excellent yield last year of 85,672,000 bushels, 37.8 per cent., or 32,310,000 bushels were in farmers' hands on March 31, this proportion being larger than in any of the last five years, excepting 1913 when 43 per cent., or 36,619,000 bushels remained over from the harvest of 1912. Of turnips and other roots 10,267,000 bushels or 15 per cent. remained over, and of hay and clover the quantity in farmers' hands is placed at 2,173,000 tons or 21 per cent. of the total crop of 10,259,000 tons.

Out of the total wheat crop of 161,280,000 bushels, all but 6½ per cent., or 150,793,000 bushels proved to be of merchantable quality. This percentage, although below the exceptional record of 1914, when the proportion non-merchantable was less than 3 per cent., is about equal to the average of the last six years during which the lowest proportion of merchantable grain was in 1910-11 after the poor season of 1910, when 12.8 per cent. was estimated to be of non-merchantable quality. The proportions of other crops in 1914 which proved to be of merchantable quality are as follows: Oats, 91 per cent. (285,988,000 bushels); barley, 88 per cent. (32,022,000 bushels); rye, 90 per cent. (1,815,800 bushels); buckwheat, 84 per cent. (7,279,000 bushels); corn for husking, 80 per cent. (11,100,000 bushels); flax-seed, 88 per cent. (6,370,000 bushels); potatoes, 86 per cent. (74,165,000 bushels); turnips, etc., 87 per cent. (60,218,000 bushels); and hay and clover, 88 per cent. (9,094,000 tons).

Correspondents throughout Canada report that the past winter has been exceptionaly mild. In most of the provinces live stock have in consequence come well through and are in good condition. In some parts, notably in Saskatchewan, the light crops of last year rendered feeding difficult, and animals at the close of the winter were thin. In these cases, however, matters would have been much worse had the winter been of normal severity. An early spring was anticipated, and the prospects for the coming season were hopeful. Farmers were preparing for a big increase in the acreage to be seeded, their efforts being facilitated by the large amount of fall ploughing completed last year.

Protein in Fish and Meat

A statement of food values shows the quantity of protein contained in fish and beef. Protein is the beef "muscle-maker" in food, in a concentrated form, and is required to make up waste in the body machinery. It is usually the most expensive part of the dietary when the use of meat is depended upon for it, but may be less expensively obtained by a liberal use of fish rather than meat.

In the table referred to haddock is given as containing 18 per cent. protein; herring, 19 per cent.; codfish, 18 per cent. In beef the chuck roast, one of the cheaper cuts, contains 19 per cent. protein; rump, the same quantity, round 21 per cent.; sirloin, 19 per cent.; and the rib roasts, 18 per cent.

As fish sells for less per pound the free use of fish will convey nearly the same benefit of protein as does the beef and at a lesser cost, though the protein figures of the beef average slightly higher.

Gent (interestedly)—And what are you going to give your young brother for his birthday?

Little Boy—I dunno. I give 'im the measles last year.

A Specimen of Germanism

German Paper Makes Some Silly and Vindictive Statements

There is no need for us to jeer at the English. It is sufficient to read the works of their great writers to make us tremble a the damning denunciations of their own people that bristle all over the pages of their works.

Byron, Jonathan Swift, Dickens, Carlyle, Tennyson, all these men who made the English character their life-study, are in agreement that their countrymen excel all other people of the earth in cunning, in lying, in hypocrisy and deceit.

Why, then, should we Germans be surprised at being made the victims of these vicious instincts? Nor should we even blame the English. The poor creatures cannot help their nature any more than a mad dog can help biting.

Only as we do not stop to argue with a mad dog before we batter him on the head, we need waste no more precious ink in the vain attempt at adding to the already firmly implanted conviction of our people that the English are animals in human form.

We do not blame them for being such monstrosities, but as we have no use for such devil-spawn we should reserve our energies until the great, longed-for Day dawns, when we can rid the earth of their hateful presence, when blows will be our arguments, artillery fire our methods of persuasion, and the roar of Krupp shells our conversation.

In the meantime let there be a truce in respect of Anglophobe splutterings. They have done their work. —Frankfort Zeitung.

Possible tenant (to house agent)—I thought you said there was a charming view from the front windows? Why, there are only houses to be seen.

House Agent—So there is a charming view, sir. In the house opposite lives the most beautiful widow you ever clapped eyes on, and she's always at the window."

The Difficulty

"Do you sleep like a baby?" asked the doctor.

"No," replied the patient. "One night when I was all lit up I tried it, but the perambulator was too short for me."

Farming and Credit

One Danger to the Farmer From the System of Easy Credits

The man who gets most advice on farming from most people is the farmer. Many of us appear to imagine that the man who knows less about farming than anyone else is the farmer. The business man says sufficient business methods do not prevail in farming. But often he forgets that farming is a mode of living as well as an occupation and a livelihood. The average business is on a different plane. It combines home and office, it combines a back garden and a hundred acres.

An Ontario high school teacher, discussing what he termed the lack of business methods on the farm, said: "But do farmers keep books?" The farmer replied: "Do you?" The answer was "No." The farmer who keeps his books on a shingle or a barn door is just as likely to be successful in farming as a city man who thinks a set of ledgers is the greatest farm asset.

In the discussion of credit there may also be a tendency to think for the farmer. Every borrower must have a proper basis of credit. The cry in some quarters is that the farmer is not granted sufficient credit, that the banks are harsh with him. This seems to be a mistake. The banks like for a customer a farmer with a proper basis of credit, just as much as they do a manufacturer or anyone else with a similar credit standing. One farmer at least tells the Monetary Times that the trouble is often that farmers get credit too easily and that that is a frequent cause of distress. This opinion is confirmed by some interesting figures from the Bradwell district of Saskatchewan. Of 17 homestead failures, 8 are said to be due to purchasing threshing outfits, the new owners being unable to run them, and 3 to getting into debt too deeply. Of 100 farmers in the district, 24 purchased too much land, considering the capital they had. Eight are still heavily involved for threshing outfits and power machinery and about 40 are similiarly involved for horses and equipment.—Monetary Times.

Dentist—Before filling your teeth I will have to treat them.

Pat—A foine idea. Make it whiskey for the bunch!

Sow Flaxseed

A Profitable Crop to Sow This Season

Farmers will do well to sow some flaxseed this spring as prices promise to be high. Winnipeg October flax already being bid up to over $1.85 per bushel. The favorable weather this Spring has enabled farmers to get their wheat seeded fully two weeks earlier than usual, thus affording additional time to get flax seeded in good time and under ideal conditions.

Furthermore, as flaxseed is the best crop to put in on first breaking, every effort should be made to break up all the land possible and sow to flaxseed, thereby preparing the land for wheat next year and at the same time getting a found crop of flaxseed this year at prices that promise to make it a most profitable crop.

Under normal weather conditions flaxseeding can be extended well into June, thus giving ample time to break up a lot of land of which full advantage should be taken.

The Bob Long

GLOVES AND MITTS
Union Made
FIT, QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP OUR MOTTO
Samples sent your dealer on request.
R. G. LONG & CO., LIMITED, Toronto

Keep Dairy Records

Where no cow-testing has been practiced, a moderate estimate is that three out of 20 cows consume feed valued as high as the price received for milk they yield. Dairy records aim at detecting these bovine crooks; but further, a study of records, kept so easily, shows the dairymen which cows produce the most milk and fat, and which produce them the cheapest.

Policeman—Stand back and give him air!

Voice (from crowd)—'E don't need hair, hofficer! 'E needs fog! 'E's from London!

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Results of Dry Farming

Colorado Pastry Cook Turns to Farming and Makes a Success of it

The Indiana Farmer says editorially of a notable dry farming experience in Colorado:

"The result of dry farming was never more manifest than in the record of Dighton E. Boardman, formerly of Pueblo, who is living on a tract of 120 acres about 25 miles southwest of Pueblo, said a Denver visitor to Washington this week. In 1913 Mr. Boardman had a total of 70 exhibits at the Colorado State Fair in Pueblo, and was awarded 50 first premiums and the sweepstakes for the best and biggest collection of exhibits. A few days ago, Mr. Boardman completed his obligations to the government as a homesteader and was granted the final papers, which now makes him owner of the land without obligations incumbering it in any manner. Boardman was formerly employed as a pastry cook in Pueblo. This occupation did not please him, so he decided to try farming and settled on this tract of 120 acres. That was four years ago. He raises numerous varieties of vegetables, grains and grasses, with practically all the leading products of a farm. In 1913 he planted seed that was received from practically all parts of the United States and Europe. In bringing about his success, Mr. Boardman has practised nothing but dry farming methods and has not resorted to irrigation."

Explicit

Lawyer (to timid young woman)—Have you ever appeared as witness in a suit before?

Young Woman (blushingly)—Y-yes, sir, of course.

Lawyer—Please state to the jury just what suit it was.

Young Woman (with more confidence)—It was a nun's veiling, shirred down the front, and trimmed with a lovely blue, and hat to match.

Judge (rapping violently)—Order in the court.

Moon Keeping a Straight Path

Cop—Come along now! I arrest you for being full.

Lushman—Well, arresht th' moon; that's full, too.

Cop—Maybe it is, but if isn't staggerin' along an' bumping into everybody.

Mr. Pester—This dinner isn't fit for a dog to eat.

Mrs. Pester—Dear little Trixie has already had her dinner.

OLD BACKS NEED HELP

When people get to be 50 and 60 and 70, they need a little help sometime to get through with the day's work. Their backs can't stand the heavy loads, the steady strain, of lusty youth. They need

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

St. Raphael Ont., Jan. 5th.

"Four years ago, I had such pains in my back that I could not work. The pains extended to my arms, sides and shoulders. I used many kinds of medicine for over a year, none of which did me very much good. I read about Gin Pills and sent for a sample and used them and found the pains were leaving me and I was feeling better. So I bought one box and before I had used them all, the pains were almost gone and I could keep at work. After I had taken six other boxes, I was entirely cured and I feel as strong as at the age of 30. I am a farmer, now 61 years old." FRANK LEALAND

Gin Pills are "Made in Canada". 50c a box, 6 for $2.50 at all dealers. Sold in U.S. under the name of "GINO" Pills. Trial treatment free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 264

E.C. GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES

"NOW SERVING 2,000,000 HOMES"

THE NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove, for years manufactured in the United States, is now made in Canada.

The Perfection Stove Company, Ltd., at Sarnia, Ont., is manufacturing these stoves for distribution by The Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., throughout the Dominion.

The NEW PERFECTION is the best-known and most-liked oil stove in the world. Over 2,000,000 are now in use—saving money and labor for their users and keeping kitchens clean and comfortable.

The NEW PERFECTION brings gas stove conveniences to the kitchen. It lights like gas, cooks like gas. 1, 2, 3, and 4 burner sizes.

Ask your dealer to show you a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove—made at Sarnia, Ont., by Canadian workmen. If he can't supply you, write us direct.

ROYALITE OIL GIVES BEST RESULTS

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY LIMITED HEAT LIGHT POWER LUBRICATION

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Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty. Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

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The World's Fastest Weekly Mail and Passenger Ocean Service.
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Prepaid passages arranged. Apply to any R.R. or S.S. Agent, or
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If you feel 'OUT of SORTS' 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK on these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 THERAPION and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG. WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

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Seed and Table Potatoes
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Tumors, Lupus cured without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for Free Book. DR. WILLIAMS, Specialist on Cancer, 2905 University Ave. S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

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Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Your Children While Teething
It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

Service

"He's in social servi-e work."
"What's he doing?"
"Bartender downtown."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

The First Step

"Pa," plaintively coaxed Mrs. Nookoyne, "I want to git in society."

"All right," resignedly assented Mr. Nookoyne. "I s'pose we kin hire a reporter to write somethin' scandalous about us."

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

Cleaning Seed Grain

Type of Screen Necessary to Use to Ensure Clean Seed

The 1913 seed branch inquiry into the condition of seed grain used in Canada showed that an average of 44 noxious and 138 common weed seeds were being seeded on each square rod of land in oats. Seed wheat and barley were equally foul and flax was about four times worse. Over eighty-eight per cent. of the 2,065 samples of wheat, oats, barley and flax collected as being sown were reported cleaned with a fanning mill, but most of the samples showed that either the mills were not equipped with the proper sieves or else they were not well operated. The remaining home-grown seed, almost eleven per cent. was being sown direct from the thresher with no cleaning whatever. Small, broken and shrunken seed in the samples also indicated the failure in grading.

Cereal grains should be graded to remove from one-third to one-half of the total bulk, and most of the weed seeds will be removed with the screenings. Some of the weed seeds are difficult to separate but most of them can be removed by a fanning mill. Any make of mill which has sufficient shake, angle or slope of sieves and wind supply may be provided with suitable sieves. The top sieves should be just coarse enough to let the grain run through and need sufficient slope to run coarse impurities over the tail of the mill. The lower screens should have openings of the size required for grading or removing weed seeds.

With wheat the grade for high-class seed is made over an 8-64 inch perforated zinc screen. The grade for oats is made over a screen with slots 5-64 by ½-inch. Barley requires the same type with slots larger depending on the size of the seed. Wild buckwheat may be removed from wheat by a screen with triangular perforators 9-64 inch or larger. Flax requires on top a woven wire sieve 3x16 inch mesh (3 spaces to the inch one way and 16 the other) and a 1-12 inch perforated screen below.

If sieves or screen of the desired size and type cannot be had from the fanning mill manufacturer, the sheet material may be obtained through any reliable seed house and made up by a carpenter.—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

A local preacher who was in the habit of taking his wife with him to his preaching appointments, said, on arrival at the chapel: "My dear, you go in there; you will be all right. I must go round to the vestry." In the vestibule the wife was met by a kind-hearted steward, who, after giving her a hearty welcome and a hymn book, conducted her to a comfortable seat. At the close of the service the same kind-hearted steward gave her a hearty shake of the hand, adding how pleased he would be to see her at the services each Sunday. Then, whispering, he said: "But let me tell you, we don't get a duffer like this in the pulpit every Sunday."

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Loser in Ruin of Steamship Line

There are not many who know that the capture of certain ships of the Woermann Line, recently announced, was a direct blow at the pocket of Emperor William.

Until a few years ago the Woermann Line was a private enterprise of the Woermann family, but on the death of the head of the firm the business was turned, for family reasons, into a limited liability company.

Still later a controlling interest was acquired by the Hamburg-America Company and the Kaiser himself, the sum paid being a huge one, the Emperor investing a large portion of his savings in this very prosperous concern.

He has now lost that proportion of his money which is represented in the captured vessels, and also no doubt the exclusive privilege which this line had for trading with what have been German Colonies in Africa.

Sores Flee Before It.—There are many who have been afflicted with sores and have driven them away with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which acts like magic. All similiarly troubled should lose no time in applying this splendid remedy, as there is nothing like it to be had. It is cheap, but its power is in no way expressed by its low price

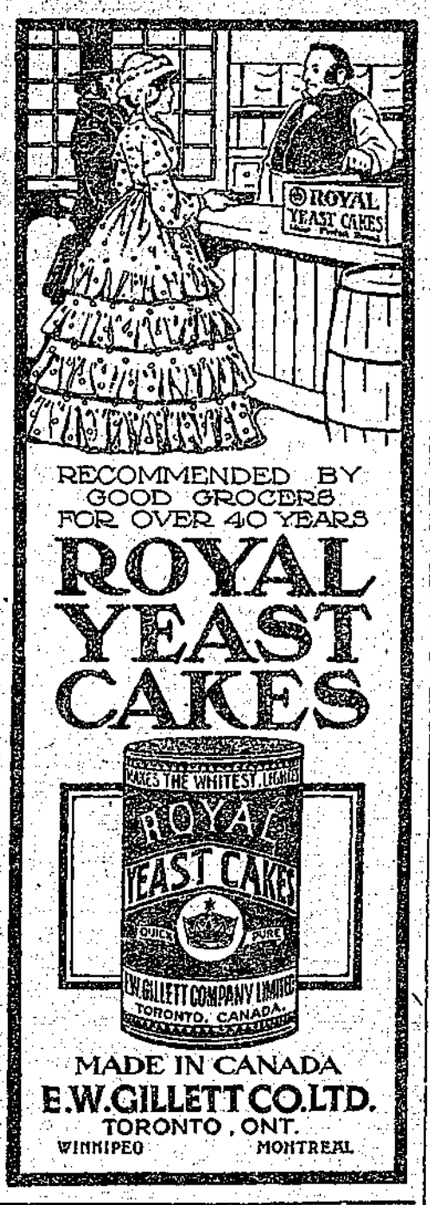
Bilton—What did your wife say when you got home at two this morning?

Tilton—Nothing! She sat down to the piano and played "Tell Me the Old, Old Story."

Uncongenial

The Dog Fancier—This pup is a thoroughbred French bull, madam.

The Customer—He's awfully sweet, but I can't take him because I don't speak French.



Thousands Face Famine

Many Persons Are Eating Herbs, Roots and Dirt to Keep From Starving

Many persons are starving to death in the province of Szecheun, China, and despite the decree of President Yuan Shi Kai contributing $100,000 for the relief of the famine sufferers, thousands of persons are subsisting on herbs and roots, according to a note from E. Carlton Baker, American consul at Chung-King, which was received by the state department recently. The note came by mail and was dated March 10.

The famine, Mr. Baker stated, is due to a drought. He said that the price of rice had doubled.

"Some of the people are so desperate that they are eating roots and bark from trees and even clay," he said. "Others are killing themselves to escape the terrors of starvation."

Conditions in the province cannot become normal until the next crop is harvested late next summer, the report stated.

The following story is vouched for by a well known Scottish M.P. somewhere off the east coast. A trawler was on naval patrol duty. The skipper thought he would like some fish for breakfast, so he commenced operations. Soon he popped a German submarine close by. The trawler's skipper, an Aberdonian, was about to ram it and earn the prize money, when the submarine commander, not suspecting this evil intention, offered to buy some fish. So the canny Scot went alongside, sold his fish—and then rammed the submarine.

"Isn't Jones a dreamer?"

"Well, not exactly. You see, his castles in the air generally include an heiress."

In A Shadow

Tea Drinker Feared Paralysis

Steady use of either tea or coffee often produces alarming symptoms, as the poison (caffeine) contained in these beverages acts with more potency in some persons than in others.

"I was never a coffee drinker," writes a lady, "but a tea drinker. I was very nervous, had frequent spells of sick headache and heart trouble, and was subject at times to severe attacks of bilious colic.

"No end of sleepless nights—would have spells at night when my right side would get numb and tingle like a thousand needles were pricking my flesh. At times I could hardly put my tongue out of my mouth and my right eye and ear were accepted.

"The doctors told me to quit using tea, but I thought I could not live without it—that it was my only stay. I had been a tea drinker for twenty-five years; was under the doctor's care for fifteen.

"About six months ago, I finally quit tea and commenced to drink Postum.

"I have never had one spell of sick-headaches since and only one light attack of bilious colic. Have quit having those numb spells at night, sleep well and my heart is getting stronger all the time."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Indian Farmers Told How to Cultivate the Land

Lecturers Take Advantage of Ration Day to Hold Institute

Thunder Butte Sub-Station, S.D.—By far the most successful institute ever held among the Indians of the reservation was that held here recently when a farmers' institute was combined with the regular Indian ration day. The Indians were present to draw their allowance of federal rations from the government.

Boss Farmer Forrest R. Stone presided at the meeting. He had invited a number of Dupree people to be present and assist in the instruction and many responded.

Lewis Speaker devoted an hour's time explaining to the Indians the proper way to plant potatoes, what varieties brought the best results, how the seed potatoes should be cut, how deep to plant them and other valuable information along this line.

Puts-on-His-Shoes, one of the first Indians in this section to adopt civilization—from which fact he derived his name—told of his experiences in raising potatoes.

O. S. Geesey spoke on the value of proper horse raising, showing the Indians how much money they could derive from this source by following certain rules in breeding.

Straight Head and *Judge Charley Corn* talked along the same line, enlarging somewhat on Mr. Geesey's remarks.

Mrs. Tony Acker addressed the meeting to some length on the value of sheep raising in the reservation country where pasturage is bountiful. She impressed the Red Men with the fact that with sheep there were two profits to be derived a year from the wool, while the animals could be marketed for mutton at any time.

The second day of the institute was devoted to alfalfa and corn raising, Robert Makes Room, Giles Tapitola and Frank Corn being the principal speakers.

CROSS, SICKLY BABIES

Mrs. Chas. E. White, Waterford, N.S., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for both my babies and find them excellent. My baby girl was cross and sickly but after giving her the Tablets she became strong, healthy and happy." Baby's Own Tablets never fail to make sickly children well and the mother can give them to her children with absolute safety. They are guaranteed by a government analyst to be free from injurious drugs. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Advice For the Farmer

Before farming as a business or profession can be considered successful in the highest and best sense, the profits arising from production and distribution of farm products must be shared by the household.

Good breeds of live stock and the most approved and up-to-date labor-saving farm implements are a necessity on the farm.

Likewise up-to-date, sanitary and drudgery conveniences are as appropriate for the home as this machinery is for the farm.

The wife and children must not be neglected.

The home is, after all, the thing most desirable.

The goal of the successful farmer should be the home that satisfies, the home that is restful, delightful, enjoyable—a home such as the children are loath to quit, when they arrive at maturity, but ambitious to prepare another one like it, for themselves on some other farm.—Dr. J. H. Worst.

A Safe Pill For Sufferers.—There are pills that violently purge and fill the stomach and intestines with pain. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are mild and effective. They are purely vegetable, no mineral purgative entering into their composition and their effect is soothing and beneficial. Try them and be convinced. Thousands can attest their great curative qualities because thousands owe their health and strength to timely use of this most excellent medicine.

Fireproof Clothes

Dr. William H. Perkin, the English chemist, has found a method of making cotton cloth absolutely fireproof, so that it will not burn even when held in a gas-flame. One fireproof garment was unharmed by twenty washings, and another which had been worn for two years and washed every week. Neither could be burned, though the latter was worn almost to rags. This fire-proof cloth costs about a penny a yard more than untreated cloth.

Not only will this fireproofed material be found suitable for firemen, but it may also be used by women for the finest party dresses, the most delicately-colored fabrics being unharmed by the process and even given a softer appearance. For children's clothes it should be particularly desirable, since it is likely to prevent many accidents.

Unless worms are expelled from the system, no child can be healthy. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is the best medicine extant to destroy worms.

Simplified Spelling

The dentist has just moved into a place previously occupied by a baker, when a friend called.

"Pardon me a moment," said the dentist, "while I dig off those enamel letters of 'Bakeshop' from the front window."

"Why not merely dig off the 'B' and let it go at that?" suggested the friend.

NEW RUPTURE CURE

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS.

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No plasters. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Full information and booklet FREE.
C. E. BROOKS, 2063 State St., Marshall, Mich.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Has been your horse's best friend for years. It makes pulling easy. The mica does it.

Dealers Everywhere

The IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

Corns Cured Quick

Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's today.

Bismarck's Punk Successors

The edifice which Bismarck built up largely out of the high, immaterial elements of life has become the plaything of smaller beings. The means, the methods, of the great man are mistaken for his ideals, and his aims and the future of golden progress and prosperity which he saw is clouded with the smoke and stained with the blood through which he did not fear to pass but from which he conceived emergence had been won into a brighter phase of civilization. —New York Evening Sun.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

"Why, what in the world has become of your watch? The one you used to have had a handsome gold case."

"I know it did, but circumstances alter cases."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Retort Personal

He—If you get the ballot, aren't you afraid you will neglect the family?

She—No; not at all. I wouldn't take that prerogative away from you. —Puck.

"By the way," said Mrs. De Style.

"Yes?"

"Do you know of any poor persons who would care for a discarded lorgnette?"

ITCHING ECZEMA SPREAD OVER WRIST

Would Burn. Suffered Great Pain. Grandchild Also Afflicted. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Now Perfectly Well.

Poulamon, N. S.—"I had eczema on my right wrist for over a year. It broke out like a rash. It would itch and burn and I had to scratch. The skin was broken and the blood came through. Sometimes it spread all over my hands and I suffered great pain when I put them in water. I began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they gave me quick relief, healing my wrist and hand in a few months.

"My grandchild was also afflicted with that trouble. He had it on his head, face and hands. He was treated for three or four months and was no better. Then we began to treat him with Cuticura Soap and Ointment and he began to improve. So we continued the treatment for a few months and he is perfectly well." (Signed) Mrs. Joseph Fougere, May 28, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads and other unwholesome conditions of the skin. Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere. Sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address: "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U.S.A."

The Grand Forks Sun

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$1.50
One Year (in advance)	1.00
One Year, in United States	1.50

Address all communications to
THE GRAND FORKS SUN,
PHONE R74 GRAND FORKS, B. C

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1915

It is not likely that the "wets" in Saskatchewan celebrated Dominion day year this with their usual delirious fervor. On that day every bar in the province went out of business, and in future the hotels will have to face the public as business institutions, supplying food, shelter and rest to their guests, with the subsidiary trade in intoxicants eliminated. That some of the hotels will at once go under is already obvious. These are institutions whose establishment was never justified by legitimate business and whose overhead expenses never had a reasonable prospect of being met apart from the business done over the bar. Hotels justified by economic necessity will, it is safe to say, continue to do business at the old stand.

"The Tory papers of Grand Forks and Phoenix are blowing their front teeth out shrieking over the commendable action of the Ministerial Union in appealing for an investigation into provincial affairs," said a gentleman the other day, as he laid down a dollar for a year's subscription to The Sun, "and I am becoming weary of their discordant noises" This gentleman expressed a concrete truth in a colloquial form. The papers mentioned are doing altogether too much talking in favor of the corrupt Victoria machine. The Pioneer says the ministers have no business—or words to this effect—to meddle with temporal affairs; their work should consist solely of guiding the souls of the departrd to heaven As if they could smuggle a sinnor into heaven without first reforming him! The Sun believes that a preacher's greatest usefulness lies in his ability to show the people, by word and precept, how to live honestly and morally. As a citizen and a voter, he has not only the right to cast his own ballot according to the dictates of his conscience, but he has the same right as any other citizen has, to attempt to influence his neighbor to support the principles he espouses. This earth is too much of a hell at present. It might as well be a heaven, if the people could be induced to live right. Before this object can be attained a great many people will have to be regenerated, and to accomplish this regeneration the teachers of public morally will have to labor with their flocks seven days per week instead of only one. That they have not an easy task ahead of them, the fact that a majority of the newspapers in British Columbia are still willing to sell their influence to a corrupt administration for political patronage may be cited as prima facie evidence.

The manager of the Empress theatre takes exception to the statement made by The Sun last week, that a cheap show was hurriedly put on at a local theatre on the night of the Cooke lecture in order to draw the crowd from the opera house, claiming that the show had been advertised a over a week previous to the Cooke meeting. A few words will explain our position, The Sun had no knowledge of the show until about 4 o'clock on the evening in question, when dodgers announcing the fact were distributed. If the manager of the theatre in question persists in hiding his light under a bushel, he should not complain when people stumble against him in the dark. As it is a cardinal principle of The Sun, however, never to ruffle a man's feelings unless he deseeves it, we submit this explanation for the approval of the manager of the Empress theatre.

Several years ago The Sun made it a rule never to publish any correspondence except over the writer's real name. This rule has been strictly adhered to. This statement will explain why several anonymous communications recently sent to this office have not appeared in print.

The army worm has about a dozen feet. He would be a first-class subject for a scandal if the government had to supply him with boots.

Since the publication of "The Crisis in B C." Hon W. R. Ross' publicity bureau has become unusually active. We notice that a number of Conservative papers are printing the "stuff" sent out from the forestry department, in which the name of the minister of lands is too often interpolated, as editorial matter.

There isa striking similarity in the comment of the Conservative papers throughout the province on Rev. A. E. Cooke's address. The resemblance of phraselogy and sentiment is so close that one is almost tempted to believe that the articles must have been "inspired."

A coast Conservative paper charges Rev. A. E. Cooke with being a "knocker." This is a convenient word for editors with sloping brows and itching palms to hurl at a person when they can not answer his logic nor refute his statements. The papers that attacked the late Roblin government were "knockers." So were the persons who cautioned the public against the real estate gamble that swept over the country a couple of years ago, and now the men who insist on honest government in this province have become "knockers." It is sometimes an honor to be a "knocker," whatever the meaning of the illegitimate word may be. It appears to be a synonym of honesty, however.

Patriotism is something like religion. A sincerely religious man does not stand on the street corner and advertise the fact. On the other hand, some of the truest patriots never boast of their loyalty. Words are cheap. We have every reason to believe that the German spies spend a great of their time protesting their loyalty to the British empire. Nothing but patriotic deeds and actions, therefore, count at this critical stage of our history.

METEOROLOGICAL

The following is the minimum and maximum temperature for each day during the past week, as recorded by the government thermometer on E. F. Laws' ranch:

	Min.	Max.
June 25—Friday	48	59
26—Saturday	50	60
27—Sunday	50	69
28—Monday	45	78
29—Tuesday	49	84
30—Wednesday	52	67
July 1—Thursday	52	88
		Inches
Rainfall		0.03

"Type was made to read" This fact is constantly kept in mind at The Sun Print Shop.

The Sun, at $1 a year, is superior to any $2 a year paper printed in the Boundary. This is the reason why we do not have to resort to gambling schemes to gain new subscribers or to hold those we already have.

The Sun is the largest and best newspaper printed in the Boundary country, and the price is only one-half that of its local contemporaries. It is a valuable advertising medium, because its large subscription list has been obtained, and is maintained, merely on its merits as a newspaper. It uses no indirect or questionable methods to secure subscribers.

The weekly market will be held on Second street, between Bridge street and Winnipeg avenue, tomorrow forenoon.

Granby Shipments

The following are the monthly shipping figures from the Granby mine at Phoenix to the Grand Forks smelter:

	Tons
January	42,211
February	63,091
March	69,948
Agril	85,382
May	100,693
Total	361,325

How to Address the Soldiers

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery, the Dominion post office department requests that all mail be addressed as follows:

Rank.....
Name.....
Regimental number.....
Company, squadron or other unit.
Battalion.....
Brigade.....
First (or second) Canadian contingent.....
British expeditionary force.....
Army Post Office,
London, England.

Fish is no good as brain food unless it has something to assimilate with.

John Wanamaker says in Judicious Advertising: "Advertising doesn't jerk; it pulls. It begins very gently at first, but the pull is steady. It increases day by day and year by year, until it exerts an irresistible power."

The Sun only costs $1 a year. It prints all the news.

Wedding Presents

Let us help you pick that Present you are going to give. We have a beautiful line of

Cut Glass, Silverware and Mantle Clocks

At prices that have NOT been advanced since the war.

A. D. MORRISON JEWELER-OPTICIAN GRAND FORKS, B.C.

Butter Wrappers

Neatly printed with special Butter Wrapper Ink. Also unprinted wrappers. Our prices are right.

The SUN PRINT SHOP

AUTO LIVERY AT YOUR SERVICE

Modern Rigs and Good Horses at All Hours at the

Model Livery Barn

Burns & O'Ray, Props.
Phone 68 Second Street

Geo. E. Massie

Fashionable Ladies' and Gentlemen's

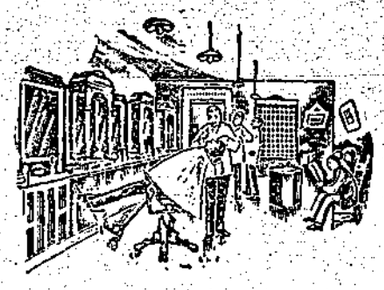
TAILORING

of Every Description

Bridge Street
Grand Forks, B. C.

Yale Barber Shop

Razor Honing a Specialty.



P. A. Z. PARE, Proprietor
YALE HOTEL, FIRST STREET.

THE **LONDON DIRECTORY**

(Published Annually)

Enables traders throughout the world to communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate Sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for $5.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for $5, or larger advertisements from $15.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

White Wyandottes That Lay and Win

I won at fall show 1st and 2nd cockerel; 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullet, 1st and 2nd pen.

At winter show I made four entries and won 2nd cock, 1st cockerel, 1st hen, 1st pen and silver cups.

Eggs from the above are $2.00 for 15, and special prices given on more than 15.

White Orpingtons

I won at the winter show, making five entries, 2nd cock; 1st, 2nd and 3rd hen, 1st pen and silver cup.

I have one pen of these mated up at $1.50 a setting of 15.

I have two crosses mated up, Red pullet with Brown Leghorn cock and White Orpington hens with White Leghorn cockerel. Eggs $1.00 for 12.

E.E.W. MILLS GRAND FORKS, B. C.

THE **GRAND FORKS FEED & PRODUCE CO**

Carries a Complete Stock of

Cement, Lime and Plaster
Seed Grain and Garden Seed

Bridge Street Grand Forks, B. C.

GRAND FORKS MEAT MARKET

SECOND STREET, NEAR BRIDGE.

Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry always on hand.

Highest market price paid for live stock.
PHONE 58 and receive prompt and courteous attention.

Miners and Prospectors

When doing that work in Franklin and Gloucester Camps this season, **Get Your Supplies at the Gloucester General Store** A full line of **General Merchandise, Groceries, Boots, Shoes and Dry Goods, Hardware.** Prices very reasonable. Quotations on request.

THOMAS FUNKLEY, Prop.

HANSEN & CO

CITY BAGGAGE AND TRANSFER

Buy Your **Galt Coal** Now

OFFICE!
F. Downey's Cigar Store
TELEPHONES: OFFICE, R66 HANSEN'S RESIDENCE, R38 First Street

W. F. ROBINSON

GENERAL TRANSFER WORK

WOOD AND ICE

OFFICE AT PETRIE'S STORE
PHONE 64 GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Martin Mullen

All Kinds of Draying

DEALER IN
Wood and Coal

OFFICE AT
The Mann Drug Co.'s Store
PHONE 35
RESIDENCE PHONE R18

$1.00 Pays for The Sun for an entire year. It is the brightest paper in the Boundary country

Accept no substitutes, but get the original—The Grand Forks Sun. It gathers and prints the news of the city and district first.

LIBERAL PLATFORM

The following is the platform of the Liberal party of British Columbia, which principles we pledge ourselves to bring into operation when elected to power:

1—Free Lands for Settlers—None for Speculators. (a) We believe that agricultural land should be disposed of only on such conditions as will insure its continuous use and occupation.

(b) We will utilize as far as ract cable the resources of the province in developing and making accessible the agricultural and other latent wealth of the province by good roads or water communication where neces sary.

(c) Free homesteads to actual settlers. Holders of pre-emptions to be given benefit of this provision.

(d) Advances to settlers on easy terms to assist in clearing, dyking, irrigation and other permanent improvements.

(e) Surveys of all accessible agri cultural lands to be rapidly completed and survey sheets and all necessary information to be made easily available to the public.

(f) Settlemeni en block to be dis couraged by the removal of reserves which scatter population and greatly increase the cost of roads, schools and other necessary facilities.

(g) No public lands for the specu lator.

2—Transportation (a) Co operation with the Dominion government in securing all-rail connection between the railway systems of Vancouver island and the railway systems of the mainland.

(b) The construction of a line owned and controlled by the government to give direct communication by the best route as to grades and distances be tween the Similkameen and other interior points and the coast.

(c) The husbanding of the provin cial credit to assist lines that will open up new territory.

(d) We oppose prouincial credit and reserve being wasted in parallel ing existing lines.

(e) Abolition of the system of giv fng away crown lands for townsites, iree of taxation and under railway control.

(f) All francises for the construction, operation, and ownership or leasing of government aided roads to be open to public competition.

(g) The province to co-operate with the Dominion in aiding highway construction.

(h) The prevention of over-capitalization of railways.

(i) Aid to railways not to exceed what is reasonably necessary to secure construction.

(j) Freight, passenger and express rates and telegraph tolls of all government-aided roads to be under the furisdiction of the Dominion railway commission.

(k) With a view to meeting the demand for the transportation of grain from Saskatchewan and Alberta, the immediate construction of government owned elevators.

(l) The people to control the railways, and not the railways the people.

3—Timber. (a) We condemn without reserve the wholesale disposal of timber lands to speculators which has been the only timber policy of the present government.

(b) The survey, cruising and valuation of timber lands by the govern ment before alienation, and the disposal of all such lands by public competition to actual users.

(c) Improved methods of preventing tiuber waste, and systematized reafforestation.

(d) Hand loggers' licenses to be granted where conditions warrant

(e) Stability of tenure, crown dues and ground rents to be fixed for definite periods.

4—Public Protection in Respect to Coal. (a) Coal lands not to be alienated, but leased under conditions to be fixed periodically by the legislature.

(b) Wherever practicable and necessary, government operation of coal mines to be at once undertaken with a view to the protection of the consuming public.

5—Practical Education. (a) We commend the appointment of a representative advisory board in educational matters, such as exists in all other provinces.

(b) The present school curriculum is so overloaded with subjects as to render thorough education in any branch impossible.

(c) The increase of manual and agricultural training Establishment of an efficient system of technical schools.

(d) The present school system bears unjustly on settlers in unorganized districts and should be immediately adjusted.

(e) All political partisanship should be eliminated from the education department.

6—Representation. (a) Personal registration and regular periodical system of redistribution.

(b) We are pledged as a party to provide for the equal suffrage of women with men.

7—Taxation. (a) Exemption of improvements on all lands paying taxes to the provincial government.

(b) A readjustment of the system of taxation whereby the province will receive a fairer proportion of the unearned increment.

(c) Immediate reform of the present costly, cumbersome and inequita ble system of collecting school taxes in unorgdnized districts

8—Labor—Workmen's Compensation Without Litigation. (a) The creating of a provincial department of labor and free government labor bureaus.

(b) A thorough and frequent inspection of all indusfrial premises to insure health, sanitation and safety.

(c) The complete prohibition of child labor in factories and shops.

(d) The establishment by the government of a permanent industrial insurance commission, independent of politics. This commission to have full charge of a system providing positive compensation to employees for injury received during employment, without recourse to litigation, and giving employers the benefit of accident insurance at minimum cost.

(e) The extension of the workmen's compensation act to cover all hazardous employments.

(f) The payment of wages at least fortnightly.

(g) The minimum wage, the eight-hour day and six day week on all public and government-aided work.

9—Oriental Immigration (a) We stand for a white British Columbia and advocate continuously increasing stringency in immigration laws until this result is attained, and the total exclusion of Orientals from the province.

(b) We insist on enforcing strict sanitary regulations in congested districts.

10—Extension of Municipal Powers. (a) Increase of local control in municipal matters.

(b) Election of license and police commissioners by popular vote.

11—Public Ownership of Utilities. We adhere to the principles of public ownership of all public utilities, the limitation of terms of franchises to corporations, renewing the same if in the public interest on equitable terms.

12—Local Control of Liquor Traffic. (a) The complete removal of the liquor question from party politics.

(b) Control of the traffic by municipalities, or in unorganized territory, in locally elected authorities.

(c) The adoption of a local option law.

(d) The regular inspection of all liquor offered for sale.

13—Public Accounts. We insist on providing for an absolutely independent public auditor general, appointed and controlled absolutely by legislature.

14—Fishery Control. (a) Immediate steps to restore the fishing industry to white fishermen

(b) The protection of British Columbia fisheries from foreign poachers by adequate policing of Canadian waters.

15—Protection of Water Supply. The retention of all timber lands on watersheds tributary to cities, towns and municipalitiec, and the recovering by the government of the present alienated properties.

16—Torrens System of Registration of Titles. The present system of land registration is expensive and cumbersome and we pledge ourselves to the adoption of the Torrens system of titles and the reduction of registration fees.

17—Non-Partisan Civil Service. The organization of the civil service commission for both inside and outside service, so that the appointments will be based on fitness and not on partisan service.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Fancy prices please the seller more than the buyer.

A horse can't or won't talk. He has horse sense!

Procrastination increases the delights of anticipation.

Cain did not invent war. He was merely the first murderer.

A little learning is a comfort in time of trouble.

A lot of opportunities come inopportunely.

Please others and you may please yourself.

Haste makes waste, but it save rust.

A Clean-Cut Argument

In your favor is good printing. It starts things off in your favor. People read your arguments, reasons, conclusions, when attractively presented. It carries weight. Enterprising men use GOOD printing because it GETS BUSINESS. If you don't already known our kind of printing, let us show you. It's a certtinty that we can save you money, too.

Phone R 74.

The Sun Print Shop

How To Win Battles

More Victories Are Won by Siege Tactics Than by Assaults

Apply this to business and see what it means:

It means that continuous and steady advertising is more resultful than campaigns that come and go, come and go with long intervals in betwaen.

For an advertiser with goods to sell to suspend his selling efforts now is to make conditions worse for himself, and is no sign of that courage which is supposed to possess every Canadian heart in these war times.

The Sun affords the merchant an excellent medium for advertising his goods. It is read by everybody in Grand Forks and the surrounding country on account of its superior news service, and has, besides, a large outside circulation.

Win and Hold Your Position in Business by Steadfastness in Attack

The Grand Forks Sun

DAYS OF RHEUMATISM NOW OVER!
WONDERFUL MIRACLES WORKED BY "NERVILINE"

Its Strange Power is the Marvel of Thousands it Has Cured

You will welcome the good news that "Nerviline" rapidly relieves the most excruciating pains.

Nerviline penetrates deeply into the tissue, and possesses pain-subduing power at least five times greater than anything heretofore discovered. Its curative influence upon rheumatic pains is really wonderful.

Nerviline is offered to the people of this community under a positive guarantee of its reliableness.

As a curative agent of severest pain, every rheumatic should test this great remedy.

Rheumatism is the greatest test Nerviline has to meet. It cures pains, big and little, but to rheumatics especially it is a great blessing, just as it is to those who suffer from neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, stiffness or enlarged joints.

Remember this: There is nothing harmful in Nerviline.

You can use it freely on your children for their aches and pains. It is dependable, reliable, safe. Nothing to equal good old Nerviline as a general family remedy.

Get the large 50 cent family bottle; it is far more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Sold by dealers everywhere, or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Nitrate of Lime

As a Fertilizer It is Particularly Suitable to Peaty and Clay Soils

Nitrate of lime is a fertilizer of recent introduction, containing from 12 to 14 per cent. of nitrogen present in a highly soluble and available form. This material is not pure calcium nitrate but is essentially a mixture of this compound and lime. Its manufacture on a large scale is now carried on in several European countries—notably in Norway, Austria and France—and though there are several processes in operation, they are all the same in principle—the oxidation of atmospheric nitrogen by means of an electric arc or flame and the subsequent neutralization of the nitric acid so formed by lime.

As yet, there is but little experience on this continent with lime nitrate, but experiments of an exensive nature which have been in progress for so many years, in England and other European countries, go to show that its nitrogen, unit for unit, is just as valuable as that of nitrate of soda. It is considered as among the most promising of the competitors of Chili saltpetre in the fertilizer markets of the world. As a source of immediately assimilable nitrogen it is capable of wide application, but it is thought it will be found, by reason of its basic character, particularly suitable for peaty and clay soils.

They Helped Him and His Friend

THAT IS WHY H. A. CLARK RECOMMENDS DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Western Man Tells Why Dodd's Kidney Pills Are So Popular on the Prairies

Homeglen, Alberta.—(Special).—Just why Dodd's Kidney Pills are so popular on the prairies is shown by the statement of Mr. H. A. Clark, a well known resident of this place.

"Since I came west," Mr. Clark states, "I was often troubled with my stomach and back. Finally I decided to try Dodd's Kidney Pills and before I had taken more than half a box I was so much benefitted that I recommended them to a friend. He also found them a benefit. I am still taking Dodd's Kidney Pills. I would not be without them."

In new countries bad water is one of the difficulties settlers have to fight and bad water makes its first attack on the kidneys. To resist this attack the Kidneys must be stimulated and strengthened. In other words the Kidneys need Dodd's Kidney Pills. By giving the Kidneys the help they need people get new health and Dodd's Kidney Pills add to their popularity.

Brown—I want to cable to a German in a neutral country about some money owing to me; what language might I use?

Cheery Clerk—Well, sir, I don't suppose the censor would pass the language you'd like to use, sir.—Tatler.

"I have a splendid idea for a magazine poem."

"Save it. You don't need it for a magazine poem."

Field Root and Vegetable Seed

Farmers and Gardeners Must Plan How to Supply for 1916

For three months after the outbreak of war much anxiety was felt throughout North America as to supplies of field root and vegetable seeds that come principally from the warring countries of Europe. The field officers of the seed branch devoted much of this time to a study of the possibilities of creating a supply of Canadian grown seed for 1916 planting. It was advisable in the autumn to elect and specially store any biennial roots to be transplanted this spring for seed production.

Fortunately the European seed crop of 1913 was much above the average for practically all kinds. Owing to previous shortage in supplies most Canadian seed houses had increased their orders by 50 per cent. or more, and had received full delivery. The excellent seed crop of 1914 was also harvested in spite of war conditions and, although deliveries have been delayed and transportation excessive, most seed houses have received the greater part if not all of their contract orders. Canadian seed houses of good financial standing are thus in a position to carry over sufficient supplies to meet a very considerable part of 1916 requirements.

The quantity of field root and vegetable seeds that may be produced in Europe during the present year or the next is highly speculative. This work requires much skilled labor of which there must be a marked shortage for agricultural purposes. European governmental direction of increased food production and relatively high prices for food crops will doubtless decrease the areas devoted to these seed crops and to stock seed roots which would normally be grown this year for transplanting in 1916.

Canadian farmers and gardeners should give this unstable situation their serious consideration. The soil and climatic conditions in different parts of Canada are equally favorable if not superior to those of Europe. The growing of these seeds in quantity for commerce has been limited in Canada by the higher price of labor and because few farmers had experience with biennial seed crops. A few dozen or a few hundred sound shapely roots set out this spring may give valuable experience which may be much needed as well as some good seed. A bulletin on field root and vegetable seed production may be had on application to the Publication Branch, Ottawa.

Long Standing Asthma.—Many have suffered so long from asthma and have tried so many so-called remedies they think that there is no real help for them. They should read the letters received by the manufacturers of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy from hundreds of cases once as desperate as their own. Even in long-neglected cases this famous preparation brings prompt help.

"Who said 'spare the rod and spoil the child?'"

"I don't remember, but probably it was some guy who was trying to tell the neighbors how they ought to bring up their children."

Mail Order House Failure

Consumers Begin to Realize That Their Own Interests Are Best Served If They Patronize the Local Merchant

Many of our farmers, especially in the more progressive communities in the west, are beginning to realize that their true interests are best served when they support their own country town. They have learned to resist the temptation of mail order catalogues and to give their cash business instead to their own local stores. Not only their own experience, but more especially the experience of brother farmers in the United States, has taught them that the inevitable outcome of sending their cash orders away to mail order houses is the degeneration of their own country town, and the decrease in value of their own farm property.

Perhaps, too, the fact that our farmers are beginning to think along these lines, is due the recent failure of the firm of Christie-Grant Company, Limited, Winnipeg, a mail order house that leapt like a flame into prominence for a few brief months. We understand that 222 creditors attended the general meeting held some little while back, and even this did not represent the total number of creditors. It appears that it is the intention of the heaviest creditors, who were in a fair way to lose large sums of money over the venture, to continue the business until their accounts are paid. The spring catalogue, which has been mailed out to a very large extent, is expected to bring in business that will help to liquidate their losses.

If farmers are beginning to learn the lesson that they must support their country town in order to advance their own best interests, it is of very great importance that retail merchants should take immediate steps to offer to farmers a more efficient service than the best he has hitherto offered. If the country merchant is supported by the farmer's cash business, as well as his credit business, there is no reason why he should not produce a service equal to the best that any mail order house can offer, both as regards the price and quality of his goods.

New Strength In The Spring

Nature Needs Aid in Making New Health-Giving Blood

In the spring the system needs a tonic. To be healthy you must have new blood, just as the trees must have new sap to renew their vitality. Nature demands it, and without this new blood you will feel weak and languid. You may have twinges of rheumatism or the sharp stabbing pains of neuralgia. Often there are disfiguring pimples or eruptions on the skin. In other cases there is merely a feeling of tiredness and a variable appetite. Any of these are signs that the blood is out of order—that the indoor life of winter has lessened your vitality. What you need in spring is a tonic medicine to put you right, and in all the world of medicines there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring. This new blood drives out the seeds of disease and makes easily tired men, women and children bright, active and strong. Miss Edith Brousseau, Savona, B.C. says: "I was as pale as a ghost, suffered from headaches, severe palpitation of the heart at the slightest exertion. I had little or no appetite and seemed to be drifting into a decline. I was attending High School in Vancouver at the time, and doctor advised me to stop. I did so and took his treatment for some time, but it did not help me in the least. Upon the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a very short time they gave me back complete health, and enabled me to resume my studies. I have enjoyed the best of health since, and owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Prayer Soldiers

The announcement below, prepared for circulation by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew of St. Matthew's church, Winnipeg, explains itself. Cut it out, enlist and endeavor to recruit others in the same army:

Will you enlist? We want 3,000,000 praying soldiers. You can enlist and fight right at home.

Objects for Prayer—For removal of all which keep us apart from God, that we may fight on God's side and win His victory in this terrible war; or, for removal of all vices which may offend a merciful God; or, for complete removal of the liquor traffic as beverages, as a menace to our soldiers and citizens, whether in war or peace.

Miller's Worm Powders are a pleasant medicine for worm-infested children, and they will take it without objection. When directions are followed it will not injure the most delicate child, as there is nothing of an injurious nature in its composition. They will speedily rid a child of worms and restore the health of the little sufferers whose vitality has become impaired by the attacks of these internal pests.

"Was your request to Blifkins for the hand of his daughter successful?"

"Not exactly. The old man demanded to know if I was prepared to support him in the same style his daughter was accustomed to do."

Feeding Silage

Tests at Brandon and Indian Head Show Economy Compared with Hay and Grain

In the feeding work, last year, at Indian Head, it was found that the silage made a great improvement on the ordinary dry rations of grain and hay that are fed throughout the province. Steers fed on hay, straw and oats and barley chop, cost ten cents to make one pound of gain, or made a profit of only $3.09 per steer, while a lot fed on silage, hay, straw and oats and barley chop cost seven cents to make one pound gain, making a profit of $16.40 per steer.

At Brandon, Manitoba, Mr. McKillican fed silage in comparison with corn fodder; with the corn fodder he found it took 10.06 cents for one pound gain and made a profit of only $1.03 per steer, while the silage fed lot cost 7.7 cents for one pound gain, making a profit of $6.86 per steer. This would seem to indicate that ensilage is a very profitable feed for fattening steers; and as the dairy cow responds to a succulent feed more than other classes of live stock, silage would be of even more value to her.

At Indian Head feeding was started with about 20 to 25 pounds of ensilage and this was increased up to about from 30 to 35 lbs. As the silage was increased so was the meal ration, but the hay and straw were cut down.

In view of the above facts, it would seem advisable for farmers in the southern and centre portion of Manitoba to grow corn and feed it as silage as soon as they have the capital to invest in a silo.

There are some districts in the north where corn cannot be grown successfully, because of the cool climate and excessive moisture and where these conditions exist an abundant crop of oats and peas can be grown.

Where these crops are used for this purpose, the mixture should be sown as soon as possible after the oats for threshing have been put in. One bushel of Golden Vine or Arthur Peas and two bushels of Banner Oats, per acre, makes a good mixture. The crop should be cut when the oats are in the dough stage and put in the silo at once.—Prof. T. J. Harrison.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments.

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly.

CHAS. WHOOTEN.

Port Mulgrave.

Growth of the West

Remarkable Expansion Since Completion of C.P.R. Main Line in 1886

Referring to the C.P.R. records, so precise and adequate, and kept with such religious care, it is interesting to recall that in 1886, the year when the main line was completed and the system became a truly transcontinental one—provoking the publication of a souvenir booklet, giving a short history of the operations of the company from the beginning—Winnipeg boasted a population of 13,000 people. Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge were simply Hudson Bay posts in the great, lone west—without a thought of future greatness. The Indians thronged the trading posts, which are now great cities, pulsating with eager, modern life. The most sanguine never imagined the expansion which the Canadian Pacific made possible by laying down rails across the illimitable prairies. It is not (if one considers the brevity of things) so long since 1886 when the company may be said to have found itself on its legs; but the record of the growth of the cities mentioned is one that is full of human interests. Winnipeg—old Fort Garry—showed eager signs of growth once the railway was assured. It went on from strength to strength, until today it is the Chicago of the west, with a pópulaion of over 200,000 people, and promise of millions. Calgary has 75,000 people, and every modern feature that could promise further advancement. Edmonton and Lethbridge, which used to be trading posts, are also flourishing cities.

Silver Gloss
LAUNDRY STARCH

means perfect starching, whether used for sheer Laces, dainty Dimities, delicate fabrics, Lace Curtains or Table Linens.

"Silver Gloss" has been the favorite in the home for more than 50 years

AT GROCERS

The Canada Starch Co. Limited

55

Improving the Roads

Great Benefits Accruing to Farmers From Good Roads

The "good roads" movement is receiving attention much more proportionate to its importance than it has in the past. At the last session of the Quebec legislature, the premier voiced a general demand for better roads, and had a liberal sum voted to continue the work in this province. In the United States the government has just created a special department to enquire into country roads and to report on the best methods of improving them. The Washington bureau has worked largely on the plan of organizing state road associations. Model sections of roads are built and literature concerning them is sent to country and city councils. Three-fourths of the cost of construction and maintenance of the roads in Massachusetts is paid by the state, and one-fourth by the municipalities. The benefits arising from good roads are incalculable. Farm produce reaches the markets in better condition, particularly fruit, vegetables and other perishable stuff. In dairying districts, the cost of hauling milk is much reduced. Factories can be farther apart; the cost of making cheese reduced and greater uniformity ensured. Towns and cities benefit materially by the tourist trade which good roads always attract. When prosperity is so largely influenced by good roads, attention to the best method of acquiring them ought to be more marked—especially in Canada.—Montreal Family Herald.

Soft corns are difficult to eradicate, but Holloway's Corn Cure will draw them out painlessly.

The Meanest Remuneration

Alberta's teachers and Canada's, too, for that matter, are loyal, hard-working and self-sacriticing. Considering the training, the talents and the time they bring to bear on their chosen occupation, they receive the meanest remuneration of any profession in the Dominion, excepting, perhaps, the ministerial. This is a great pity; but the day is coming when a teacher will be rewarded in proportion to the value of the service he or she renders the community. Doctors and lawyers command high prices for their services, but the News-Telegram believes that the teachers' work is equally important and should be equally recompensed.—Calgary News-Telegram.

Minard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

Illustration Stations in the West

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, director of experimental farms, has completed arrangements for the operation of twenty-five illustration stations in Southern Alberta and Southern Saskatchewan. The sations are forty-five acres each and situated about thirty miles apart, so as to give easy access to most of the settlers. They will be devoted to showing the great advantages to be gained by a scientific preparation of the soil, rotation of crops, etc.

Kate—So Alice broke her engagement with Jack because the doctor said he had a tobacco heart.

Marie—Yes, and I don't blame her. What girl wants a husband that's damaged by smoke?

Operation Decided On As Only Means of Relief

But the Writer of This Letter Resolved to Try Dr. Chase's Ointment First and Was Cured.

This is not an isolated case, for we frequently hear from people who have been cured of piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment after physicians had told them nothing short of an operation could bring relief and cure.

MR. BEAUVAIS.

If you could read these letters, coming as they do, day after day and year after year, you would realize what a wonderful curative agent Dr. Chase's Ointment really is. Few ailments are more annoying or more persistently torturing than piles, and when this suffering is promptly relieved by the application of Dr. Chase's Ointment there can be no doubt as to where credit is due. Friends and neighbors are told of the results and so the good word spreads, and Dr. Chase's Ointment is becoming known far and wide as the only actual cure for piles or hemorrhoids.

Mr. Charles Beauvais, a respected citizen of St. John's, Que., writes:—"For 14 years I suffered from chronic piles or hemorrhoids and considered my case very serious. I was treated by a well-known physician who could not help me, and my doctor decided on an operation as the only means of relief. However, I resolved to try Dr. Chase's Ointment first. The first box brought me great relief, and by the time I had used three boxes I was completely cured. This is why it gives me such great pleasure to recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to everybody suffering from hemorrhoids as a preparation of the greatest value."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60c a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Strength and Beauty
Come With Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery

This is a blood cleanser and alterative that starts the liver and stomach into vigorous action. It thus assists the body to manufacture rich red blood which feeds the heart—nerves—brain and organs of the body. The organs work smoothly like machinery running in oil. You feel clean, strong and strenuous instead of tired, weak and faint. Nowadays you can obtain Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery Tablets, as well as the liquid form from all medicine dealers, or trial box of tablets by mail, on receipt of 50c. Address R. V. Pierce, M.D., Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's Great 1008 Page Illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent FREE, Cloth Bound for 31 One-cent Stamps.

GERMAN PEACE EFFORTS FUTILE UNTIL AFTER COMPLETE VICTORY

NO SEPARATE PEACE TREATIES WITH THE NATIONS

The Allies Made an Agreement to Carry on the War in Unison to its End and to Conclude Peace in Common Only After They had Won a Complete Victory

"Germany does not want any peace terms discussed just at present," writes A. Fitz-Maurice in a late issue of the Paris Figaro. "The proper time has not arrived yet, according to the organs of the German chancellor's office, but this does not prevent the government's secret agents from making periodical attempts to find suitable mediators. We have noticed their activities ever since the battle of the Marne, and although they have been rebuffed time and again this seems not to have discouraged them. They are in evidence everywhere, now at Washington, then at Rome, then again at The Hague.

"In one place they have tried to show how advantageous a separate peace would be to France. Germany does not wish France any harm. No, indeed! It admires France and could almost love it! In another quarter their proposition has concerned an immediate peace treaty between Russia and Austria, based on the cession of Galicia to the former power and the return of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Serbia.

"Still another peace arrangement has been rumored about, the parties to it being the Allies and Turkey. The Sultan is supposed to have declared himself willing to lay down arms on condition that Turkey be allowed to retain what is left of its European possessions and that the attempt to force he Dardanelles be abandoned forthwith. The straits would henceforth be open to merchant vessels of all nations without any discrimination. As mediators the Pope and President Wilson are most frequently mentioned as the alleged sponsors of the various peace schemes.

"There is only one of its enemies with whom Germany never talks of making separate peace, and that is England. In one of its outbursts of frankness, which have become quite frequent lately, the Cologne Zeitung uttered a few days ago the significant remark: 'Peace is impossible as long as England, which makes war at the expense of her allies' blood, refuses to agree to it.'

"It is true that England spurns any peace offers in the present situation, but the same is also true about Russia and France. It might be well for Germany to realize that it is only in Berlin that signatures don't count and treaties are considered mere scraps of paper. On September 4 last Great Britain, France and Russia made an agreement to carry on this war in unison to its end to conclude peace, also in common, only after a complete victory. This treaty will hold, and it has a bearing on Austria and Turkey no less than on Germany.

"If, however, one of the powers fighting on the German side should acknowledge defeat and cease hostile operations the Allies will, of course, discontinue their attacks on it, but no peace negotiations will be opened anyway until the whole war is over. And it will be only at the conclusion of the definite treaty which is going to readjust the map of Europe that the ultimate fate of such a power will be decided, at the same time that the indemnity charegable to each of the defeated nations will be settled and the benefits, territorial and other, of the victorious Allies will be apportioned.

"In order to reach this goal the Allies are exerting al their resources in perfect unanimity and without keeping jealous count of one another. Assuredly Great Britain does not conduct this war with the blood of her allies, as the Cologne Zeitung contends. It has set up a formidable army, which has by no means said its last word yet, and which will soon be at least doubled. It is destined to take great part in the decisive battle which is impending, and the certain success of which is foreshadowed by the recent actions at Perthes and Neuve Chapelle.

"Our resolution is irrevocable. It aims at peace in Europe, and this cannot become possible—before Germany is irreparably defeated. And it will be."

Temperance in England

The King Drinks Barley Water in Place of Stronger Drinks

Pleas for cider, small beer and drinks of low percentages of alcohol are filling the open forum columns of the British newspapers. The rector of Exeter College advocates the causes of cider. He says::

"If the government determines that total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcohol is possible and is the only means of dealing with the drink trouble that diminishes our war efficiency every patriotic citizen will support it. But such a measure, which would bar Devonshire, for instance, from its innocent and immemorial habit of drinking cider, might produce grave discontent and law breaking.

Another writer in the Times says: "My friends in Scotland have often told me that there was little or no drunkenness in Scotland in the eighteenth century, before the taxation of the Napoleonic wars had extinguished the custom of drinking small beer. There is surely no reason why the blunder should be repeated as regards this country in these days."

"Have the teetotalers," asks a correspondent, "never heard of extract of malt as a tonic for invalids? Or of stout to restore health and vigor? Malt and hops are a good tonic for the stomach, taken in moderation in the shape of beer, and have been used by our workmen for 600 years or more. Let Mr. Lloyd George reduce the tax on beer to reasonable limits and then call the brewers together and put them on their honor to brew good beer with only malt and hops, and also appoint trustworthy men to see that it is done—any brewer breaking his word to be heavily fined.

All sorts of temperance drinks are being served on the tables at Windsor Castle, now that King George has put into effect his decision that no wines, spirits or beer shall be consumed in any of his houses. The king's favorite drink, it is said, is barley water, made in the ordinary way by pouring boiling water on the barley, letting it boil for a short time and then straining it and adding a little lemon. The king also is fond of homemade lemonade.

Many applications have been received at Lloyds for insurance to cover the risk of the total prohibition of spirituous liquors, but as a rule the applicants have been unwilling to pay the high rates asked. Such insurance as has been written has been at rates of from thirty to thirty-five per cent.

Fifty per cent. has been paid to cover the risk of an increase in the duty on spirits in the forthcoming budget, and insurance also has been taken against the risk of increased duties on a number of other commodities, including tobacco, cocoa, tea and sugar.

BELGIUM CANNOT BE GIVEN UP SAYS KAISER'S SPECIAL ENVOY

GERMANY NOW ADMITS HER INFAMOUS DESIGNS

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg says Germany is "Too Modest" to be Ambitious for World Empire, and Might Surrender Occupied Territory if Free Sea is Guaranteed Her Trade

A letter from Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, formerly colonial secretary of the German empire, was read at a meeting held at Portland, Me., at which the German side of the European war was set forth. Dr. Dernburg laid stress on the German fight for an open sea and asserted the advantages accruing to Germany from permanently retaining the land which it has taken in Europe could be disregarded if all the other German demands, especially a guaranteed free sea, were fully complied with in making peace, and "the natural commercial relations of Belgium to Germany were considered in a just and workable form."

Dr. Dernburg's letter in part follows:

"I can with full authority disclaim any ambition for my country for world dominion. She is much too modest on the one hand and too experienced on the other not to know that such a state will never be tolerated by the rest. The aim of Germany is to have the seas as well as the narrows kept permanently open for the free use of all nations in times of war as well as in times of peace. I personally would even go as far as to neutralize all the seas and narrows permanently by a common and effective agreement guaranteed by all the powers.

"A free sea is useless except combined with freedom of cable and mail communication. I should like to see all the cables jointly owned by the interested nations and a world mail system oversea established by common consent.

"The only alternative to an open sea and free intercourse policy would be a Chinese wall around each country. If there is no free intercourse every country must become self-sufficient. Germany has proven that it can be done. But this policy would mean very high customs barriers, discrimination, unbounded egotism, and a world bristling in arms.

"Germany does not strive for territory aggrandizement in Europe. She does not believe in conquering and shujugating unwilling nations. Belgium commands the main outlet of Western German trade, is the natural foreland of the empire and has been conquered with untold sacrifice of blood and treasure. It offers to German trade the only outlet to an open sea and has been politically established, maintained and defended by England in order to keep these natural advantages from Germany.

"The love for small peoples that England heralds now will never stand investigation, as shown by the destruction of the small Boer republics. So Belgium cannot be given up. However, these considerations could be disregarded if all the other German demands, especially a guaranteed free sea, were fully complied with and the natural commercial relations of Belgium to Germany were considered in a just and workable form. In this case Germany will not fail, when the time comes, to help in rebuilding the country. In fact, she is doing so now."

In closing his letter Dr. Dernburg wrote:

"A permanent peace will mean that German activity must get a wide scope without infringement upon the rights of others."

Turned the Trick

Knights in Shining Armour Against the Germans

"When it comes to real dare-devil bravery, our friends the French are second to none," declared William Blackford, war correspondent.

"I happened to be with the French—just got mixed up with them after having lost my own company—in a trench that was about 300 yards distant from a German trench. Behind that Geramn trench there was a town, I could not tell you the name, as I never knew it. In that town there was a museum, and in that museum there were two suits of armour, such as the knights used to wear in the days when they did not dream of a '360' gun.

"From what I understood, these armour clothes belonged to two great local authorities who fought against the 'Bosches' a few hundred years ago; but the Germans respect no living or dead man, and they hit upon a clever trick.

"One night they brought out the two suits of armour and placed them about 75 yards from their trench. They rigged up the figures in a way that it looked from a distance as if these were two German officers giving orders to their men. When the dawn arrived, the French sentries opened fire upon the two figures, and then, every man in our trench took a pop at them, including yours truly.

"It was some time before the Frenchmen discovered the joke and then they just turned pale with anger. 'Allons! Allons!' they began to shout, but the Germans had their machine guns well trained on the space between the trenches and the angriest man had to see reason.

"The whole day long two steel-plated dummies teased the French, until some of them just cried with helpless fury, and the Germans roared with laughter. It was maddening, I tell you. But then night came, and two of the Frenchmen concocted a scheme, and started out of the trench. Of course, they risked their lives, but it was worth it. Can't yet the Germans have the best of the joke.

"To make a long story short, it took the two dare-devils the better part of the night to reach the smith-made clothes. Our hearts beat like trip hammers, and not one of us closed his eyes.

"Morning dawned, and then we saw the steel-clad figures move towards the German trenches, and they were firing as fast as they could for the two Frenchmen had taken their rifles with them. The Germans were stunned at first, then they began to shoot, but rifle bullets were no more harmful to the armour than peas would be.

"Well, the Germans became so engrossed in the performance that they forgot to watch us, and we just naturally followed the lead of the two knights and started an attack that cleaned out the German trench.

"In the midst of our advance we saw one of the knights tumble down. We ran up to him, thinking he was hit, but the string of language this chevalier, as they called them in France, let out was not of the kind a wounded man would be likely to use. You see, he was swearing at the contraption, which was so made that if the one wearing it stumbled down he would never rise without being lifted up.

"I'll bet tickets for the next Drury Lane pantomine that the gentleman for whom the clothes were made never saw such a hot action as took place in the German trench."

Why We Are at War

Germany's Object Was to Destroy the Free Empire of England

Germany boasts that it is her appointed mission to conquer a great world-empire through which she may impose her ideals upon mankind. Our empire and our ideals are the chief obstacles in her path. This consideration is the key to all her world-policy. That is why she has grasped at the trident. That is why she has been intriguing for years in Egypt, in India, and in South Africa. That is why she has watched our domestic controversies and the supposed symptoms of our decadence with malignant vigilance. That is why she has sought, again and again, to sow mistrust between us and our partners, and why at the last she tried to bribe us into treachery. Her object in this war is not only to shatter the triple entente, but to shelter the entente in order to destroy the free empire of England, and to rear upon its ruins a German world-empire of militarism and bureaucracy. She hates us, she proclaims, with a hatred more vindictive than she bears the Belgians or the French. She hates us because she envies us, and because our honor and our plain sense have broke through the flimsy toils of her diplomacy. It is to save ourselves from the deadly consequences of her considered malignity that we stand in arms. To shield our homes from the murder and the rape, from the organized loot and the systematic arson we have seen across the seas; to protect the empire our race has reared at so dear a cost; to secure for our children and for mankind the spiritual heritage of which it is the embodiment and the guardian—these are the ends for which we are launching upon the battlefields of France the greatest and the most powerful armies our history has ever known; the ends for which England has pledged her last shilling and her last man.—London Times.

Plays Violin With Magnet

The Paris Figaro announces that the electro-magnet which is used to a very great extent in war work, both in the manufacturing of munitions and the extractions of missiles, has been utilized by an engineer named Bevierre to draw sustained, continuous, organlike tones from stringed instruments, such as the piano, violin and harp. No details are given of this remarkable discovery.

Johnny—What is an expert, pa?

Pa—A fellow who tells others how to do the things he can't do himself.

Farming in Ancient Times

Agricultural Advice 1,000 Years Old is Deciphered

A number of ancient Sumerian tablets recording the deeds of the Babylonians thousands of years ago, have just been deciphered by George A. Barton at the University of Pennsylvania Museum. One of these tablets, which tells how a farmer rid his fields of locusts and caterpillars, is dated 4000 B.C., and is the oldest piece of writing extant, according to an announcement made by officials of the museum. The farmer, Doctor Barton's translation says, called in a necromancer, who "broke a jar, cut open a sacrifice, a word of cursing he repeated, and the locusts and caterpillars fled." For this service he received a tall palm tree.

The Englishman indeed is not to be classed among human beings. He is rather a boil, an ulcer, on the body of mankind. May the coming of the day be hastened when the good German sword may remove this monstrous parasitic growth, and henceforward guarantee to the world as its inviolable possession that life-blood of freedom and kultur of which the robber state has for so many centuries drained its arteries.—Hamburger Nachrichten.

STAND BY YOUR TOWN

If you think your town's the best.
Tell 'em so;
If you'd have her lead the rest,
Help her grow.
When there's anything to do
Let the fellows count on you,
You'll feel bully when it's through,
Don't you know?

If you want to make a hit,
Get a name;
If the other fellow's it,
Who's to blame?
Spend your money in your town,
Thusly keep your prices down;
Give the mail concerns a frown—
That's the game.

If you're used to giving knocks,
Change your style;
Throw bouquets instead of rocks
For a while.
Let the other fellow roast,
Shun him as you would a ghost,
Meet his hammer with a boast—
And a smile.

When a stranger from afar
Comes along,
Tell him who and what you are—
Make it strong.
Needn't flatter, never bluff,
Tell the truth, for that's enough;
Be a citizen—they're the stuff—
Be along.

How Germany was Deceived

Berlin Journal Heaps Anathema on Those Who Deceived Germany

The Paris Matin reproduces the following article from the Berlin Tag, a conservative newspaper, according to the Eclaireur de Nice:

"We have been deceived in all our calculations.

"We expected that the whole of India would revolt at the first sound of the guns in Europe, but, lo! thousands and tens of thousands of Indians are now fighting with the English against us.

"We expected that the British empire would crumble to pieces, but the British colonies have united, as they have done before, with the mother country.

"We expected a victorious revolt in British South Africa, and we see there only a fiasco.

"We expected disturbances in Ireland, and Ireland sends against us some of her best contingents.

"We thought the peace party all powerful in England, but it has disappeared amid the general enthusiasm that the war against Germany has aroused.

"We reckoned that England was degenerate and incapable of being a serious factor in the war, and she shows herself to be our most dangerous enemy.

"It was the same thing with France and Russia. We thought that France was corrupt, and that she had lost the sense of national solidarity, but we now learn that the French are formidable adversaries.

"We thought that Russia could do nothing; we believed that her people were too profoundly discontented to fight in favor of the Russian government; we counted on its rapid collapse as a great military power, but Russia has mobilized her millions of men very rapidly and very well. Her people are full of enthusiasm, and her force is crushing.

"Those who have led us into all these faults, all these calculations, all these mistakes about our neighbors and their affairs, have assumed a heavy burden of responsibility."

Scientific Methods Pay

James Taylor of Edgerton, Alberta, who has been following approved scientific methods, summer filling, discing, planking, dragging, packing, etc., reports for ten acres a total cost the first year of $40 and the second year first year of $10 and second year $111. His wheat averaged 28 bushels; his acre cost of production was $11.98; and his acre profit was $22.14.

When Germany is at peace this establishment (Krupp's) produces and sells munitions of war to every nation on earth wanting them, except France. It is the most powerful advocate of war in existence. It conspires for war at home and abroad. Less than two years ago a Krupp employee of importance and several officers of the German army were convicted in German courts of giving and receiving bribes in the interest of big armaments, and it was proved that agents of the Krupp's, in order to sell their guns, had, with money, tremendously incited the war spirit in France.—New York World.

There will be a number of days this month when the fields will be too wet or working. These are the days when the roads are in just the best conditions for dragging.

Made in Canada

Subsidizing Privileged Interests at the Cost of the Population

When a country is bombarded with literature regardless of cost, we assume that there is some interest behind the advocacy. The people of the United States, especially those with German names, have been snowed upon to the replenishment not only of their knowledge boxes, but of their dustbins, with pro-Prussians, anti-British pamphlets, papers and flysheets; and all but the simple have no doubt that the Berlin authorities are behind it all. There are times when such an advocacy is carried on out of pure patriotism. When Neal Dow carried prohibition in Maine, the enthusiasm with which the fund was raised to "sow the state knee-deep" with literature, possibly did as much to carry the law as the literature itself. We all know where this Made-in-Canada literature, of which our correspondent, Mr. C. T. Watkins, complains, comes from. It is from the same source from which our new tariff has its inspiration, strangely as these two developments are at war with each other. The sentiment of the country had been rapidly rising against duties which taxed the people, not to meet the cost of the public works and services, not for the benefit of the factory workers, but for that of the factory owners, who, if we take their own showing, are carrying on losing business, which need subsidizing, and are herefore putting the money taxed from the people into a bag with holes. This sentiment had resulted in a considerable reduction of the tariff, and that in a quarter in which it was peculiarly difficult for its beneficiaries to agitate for its restoration. There was not only the sentiment of the country against subsidizing privileged industries at the cost of a population feeling more and more the increased cost of living, but the reduction was toward Great Britain, and they were our shouting imperialists, the only people, who, according to themselves, have stood by the empire, all others but they being traitors.—Montreal Witness.

To Teach Danish Farming

Professor Ravin Arranges Journey to United States With American Wife

Professor Koeplin Ravin, who is regarded as the greatest authority on the composition of soils in Europe, goes to the United States at the invitation of the American department of agriculture, accompanied by his American wife. Professor Ravin's trip to America will be for the purpose of continuing the work which has been conducted for several years by Dr. Maurice F. Egan, American minister to Denmark, of introducing Danish farming methods in the United States.

Agriculture in motion pictures is the latest thing. Just as the churches and the schools, the commercial bodies, the amusement public, and pretty much all others are taking to pictures, so they are being used in the country and to exemplify how agricultural methods may be best pursued.

"I do love to hear Margaret sing," remarked dear old Mrs. Blunderby; "she has such a melodorous voice."

NEWS OF THE CITY

Dominion day was quietly observed in this city. At Christina lake the K. of P. and I. O. O. F. lodges of Grand Forks and Phoenix held an enjoyable and successful picnic. The usual athletic and aquatic sports were indulged in. A special train carried a large crowd to and from the city. The crowd was further increased by all the motor cars in the city taking down full loads. This left plenty of breathing space in the city, and the few citizens who remained at home eagerly grasped the opportunity to secure a genuine rest and cooling off under the friendly shade trees.

Clunis' Colts and Crosby's Cubs played a great baseball game at the race track last Monday evening. At the end of the seventh inning, when darkness intervened, the score was 10 to 0 in favor of the Colts. Eddie Barrett pitched for the Colts and Tommy Lusky for the Cubs. As the score indicates, the Colts were too fast for the Cubs, but the latter, nevertheless, persist in blaming the umpire for their defeat. The stakes in the game was an eight-gallon keg of beer—exactly one and one seventh gallons for each inning.

Collectors for the newly organized branch of the Red Cross society are going the rounds soliciting monthly subscriptions. They report that the response is good. The large headquarters rooms in the opera house block have been fitted out with cutting out tables, sewing machines, etc.

R. M. Winslow, provincial horticulturist, estimates that the fruit crop in British Columbia this season will fill 825 cars about the same yield as last year.

The people of Merritt have been assured by President Warren that nothing but coal would be used as fuel on the Kettle Valley railway.

Isaac Pender, a chuteman employed at the Granby's Gold Drop mine, was killed by a fall of rock while at work last Friday morning. He had only been in the camp a few weeks, and his wife and children had but recently joined him there.

Miss McCully, of Korea, will give an address on her work in Korea in the Presbyterian church on Friday, July 9, at 8 p.m. All are invited.

Princeton, Merritt and Penticton are petitioning the postal authorities for better mail service, now that the Kettle Valley railway has trains running three times a week from the coast.

Miss Belva G. Bugbee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Bugbee, of this city, who has been teaching school at Kalispell, Mont., during the past winter, will spend her vacation in the Yellowstone National park.

Miss Helen McEwen, who has been teaching school in Phoenix, returned to her home in this city last Friday.

At the Presbyterian church next Sabbath, July 4, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at the morning service.

Duncan Ross, formerly Liberal member in the Dominion parliament for Yale-Cariboo, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home in Victoria on Wednesday night.

B. S. Mitchell, government remount buyer for the militia department will arrive in Grand Forks tomorrow.

Mrs. E. E. Gibson and Irene Haverty left this morning for the coast. Mr. Gibson will visit the Panama exposition before returning home.

Although an enormous quantity of noxious weeds have been cut in the city during the past week, enough for seed purposes appear to be still standing.

The berry and cherry picking season is now in full swing in this valley. The market this year is said to be considerably ahead of the supply.

The headquarters of the local branch of the Red Cross society are now kept open six days per week in the opera house block. Appropriate signs have been placed in front of the building.

The Tacoma smelter is buying everything with copper in it. People have been bringing in every old article they could lay their hands on that had copper in it—brass chandeliers, copper saucepans, coils of wiring, knobs of bedposts, and miscellaneous junk, enough to fill a barn.

The big furnace at the Greenwood smelter will not be blown until July 15, as the Mother Lode mine will not be ready to ship until that time. The company has a large force of mechanics getting the smelter ready for a resumption or operations.

Since the Kettle Valley line inaugurated a train service west of Midway several carloads of silver ore have been shipped over it from Beaverdell to the Trail smelter.

Princeton coal is now on sale at Princeton at $7.50 per ton. This coal will soon be on sale at all the principal points in the Okanagan and Boundary districts.

A. S. Black, of Greenwood, has denied the rumor that he intends to commit matrimony. Col. Lowery has not yet issued an official bulletin regarding his own matrimonial intentions.

The members of the western branch of the Canadian Mining Institute will hold their twentieth general meeting in Rossland on July 15.

The British Columbia Copper company has three diamond drills drills working at Copper mountain, near Princeton, and more ore is being constantly found at that great property.

L. A. Riddell left yesterday afternoon for England, where he intends to make a lengthy visit.

In helping the poor, actions speak lounder than words.

Emile Etchepare has returned to Carmi from France. For some time he was acting as an interpreter in Paris, but failing health caused him to return to Canada.

Ore from the strike recently made in the Argo mine at Greenwood has been sent to Leadville, Col., to be aseayed for all minerals.

Mrs. S. G. Kirk and children, of this city, and Mr. O. R. Matthews, of Greenwood, left yesterday for an extended visit to England

Greenwood has decided to hold its annual fair on September 30th this year.

One dollar a share was asked for British Columbia Copper stock in New York last week.

One hundred and fifteen Austrians and Germans reported to the police in Phoenix last week.

The price of milk in Phoenix has been raised to 12½ cents a quart.

Thomas Russell, of Phoenix, has purchased the Algoma hotel in Deadwood from James Henderson.

Nearly all the teachers of the public school left on Saturday for Victoria, where they will attend the summer classes during the midsummer vacation.

Charles Mudge this week received a letter from his eldest son, Charles, who arrived in England with a Canadian expeditionary force the middle of June. The voyage was uneventful, but on two or three occasions ripples of excitement entivened the monotony. Before leaving the St. Lawrence the second cook was found to be a German, and he was quickly put ashore. Life buoy drills were part of the daily routine. The Eaton machine gun battery which was on board mounted five of its guns on deck so as to be ready for enemy submarines. As soon as the ship arrived within the danger zone no regimentals were worn on deck, no smoking on deck was allowed after dark, and once the ship suddenly turned and went back over her own track. Shortly afterwards two torpedo boat destroyers dashed up and the Metagami resumed her course, with the two destroyers running a zigzag course ahead of her. While in the danger zone the guard at 1 o'clock in the morning caught one of the men on deck signalling with an electric light in the Morse cede. He was at once arrested. He was a German who had joined the expeditionary force shortly before sailing. Mr. Hudge, H. C. Dixon and the Shepherd brothers are stationed at Shorncliffe.

Bicycles English 3-Speed Gear and the High-Grade Cleveland Wheels

I have opened a bicycles store next the Grand Forks Garage, and keep these celebrated wheels in stock.

Bicycle Accessories. Repairing a Specialty

J. R. Mooyboer First and Main Sts., Grand Forks, B. C.

High-Class Furniture

¶ When in need of an odd piece of Furniture for any room in the house, you can save money by purchasing from us.

¶ We carry the most up-to-date stock of House Furnishings in the Boundary, and you are assured of the same careful consideration at our store if your purchase is small as you would receive if you were buying a large order.

¶ We would like to call your attention especially to our Floor Covering Department. Our stock is new and up-to-date and the range of patterns and designs is second to none.

MILLER & GARDNER

The Home Furnishers

NEW HARNESS SHOP

I have re-opened a harness shop at my old stand on Bridge street, and will manufacture **New Harness** and do all kinds of harness repairing. All work guaranteed. Your patronage is solicited.

A. A. Frechette

Here We Are!
Your Six Friends,

The

Robin Hood Family

Robin Hood Flour
" " Oats
" " Porriage Oats
" " Ferina
" " Graham
" " Whole Wheat

Let Us Lighten
Your Household Duties

For Sale by

JOHN DONALDSON

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Everything to Eat and Wear

In Any Walk

of life our Classified Want Ads. will help you.

If you want a position, you can reach the best employers.

If you want help you can get the most efficient.

Money to loan or money to borrow Want Ads. cover the entire field.

FOR SALE—FARM LAND

$20 PER ACRE—The old Graham ranch of 312 acres, at Cascade, can be purchased at $20 per acre, if taken at once. W. K. Esting owner, Rossland, B. C.

AGENTS WANTED

RIDERS WANTED as agents for our high grade bicycles. Write for low prices to THOS. PLIMLEY'S CYCLE WORKS, VICTORIA, B. C.

BOOT REPAIRING

TAKE your repairs to Armson, shoe repairer. The Hub. Look for the Big Boot.

SECOND-HAND GOODS

HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for old Stoves and Ranges. E. C. Peckham, Second-hand Store.

FOR RENT—HOUSES

GOOD five room house; two blocks from post office. Apply this office.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

R. R. Gilpin, customs officer at this port, makes the following detailed report of the customs receipts at the various sub-customs offices, as reported to the chief office in this city, for the month of June, 1915:

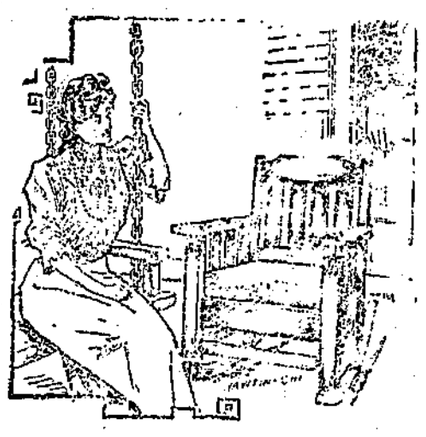
Grand Forks	$3,226.42
Phoenix	701.86
Carson	315.65
Cascade	12.92
Total	$4,256.85

WATER NOTICE

(DIVERSION AND USE.)

TAKE NOTICE that Mrs. Jennie Morrison, whose address is Grand Forks, B. C., will apply for a licence to take and use 20 acre-feet of water out of Kettle River, which flows south-easterly and drains into Columbia River near Marcus, Washington, U.S.A. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point 950 feet south-easterly from the north-east corner of Lot 1699 and will be used for irrigation and domestic purposes upon the land described as part of Lot 1699. This notice was posted on the ground on the 27th day of April, 1915. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Grand Forks, B.C. Objections to the applications may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is April 30th, 1915.

MRS. JENNIE MORRISON, Applicant.



PICTURES

AND PICTURE FRAMING

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